The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,366.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Oct. 26	Leave Galle	Nov. 3
,, Carwar	28	,, Negapatam	5
,, Mangalore	29	,, Pondicherry	6
,, Cannanore	30	,, Madras	8
,, Calicut	30	,, Coconada	10
,, Tanjore	30	,, Vizagapatam	10
,, Cochin	31	,, Bimlipatam	11
,,	Nov. 1	,, Gopalpore	12
,, Tuticorin	2	,, Palac Point	12
Colombo	2	Arrive Calcutta	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Nov.	Down.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	,,	1	Leave Bussorah	,,	19
,, Kurrachee	,,	5	,, Fao	,,	20
,, Gundur	,,	6	,, Bushire	,,	21
,, Muscat	,,	9	,, Linga	,,	23
,, Bunder Abbas	,,	11	,, Bunder Abbas	,,	25
,, Linga	,,	12	,, Muscat	,,	27
,, Bushire	,,	15	,, Gundur	,,	29
		Dec.			Dec.
,, Fao	,,	16	,, Kurrachee	,,	1
Arrive Bussorah	,,	17	Arrives Bombay	,,	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

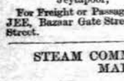
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. Browne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



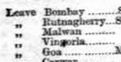
THE well known First Class Steamer PHLON, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undermentioned Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Anjunwell,	Malwan,
Ratnaghierry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSAJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following dates :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Ratnaghierry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingoria	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Coompta	,,	,, Coompta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingoria	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Ratnaghierry	Wednesday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazar Street, 15th October, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 23rd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,603 tons, and 200 H.P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 22nd instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—Our STEAM BOAT will be READY at the Apollo Bunder to TAKE PASSENGERS to the MAIL STEAMER and BACK at about 3 P.M. on SATURDAY next, 23rd instant.

Fares—Going or Returning alone ..... Rs. 1 0
Both Going and Returning ..... ,, 1 8
Personal Luggage ..... Free.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

23rd October, 1869.

A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS and Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depot of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various designs; Jets of great variety. Vulcanized India-rubber, and canvas hose with union joints. Branch Pipes Inserters and Spreaders, Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all its Branches, &c.

Kalbadevie Road, No 15.

TERMS—CASH.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1870 can now be had from the undersigned. Lists can be had on application. They are charged at a uniform rate of ten annas per shilling.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.—A large collection of the newest is now available for selection.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TREE AND SERPENT WORSHIP, illustrated by a large number of Photographs. Rs. 60.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MUSIC.—Catalogues of all Messrs. Cocks and Co.s Stock and Publications can be had of the undersigned, who will be happy to order any selections at the Catalogue Prices.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TROLLOPE'S VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON.—The first three parts can be had on payment of subscription for 12 Nos. Rs. 7-2 in Bombay.

Rs. 8-10 Up-Country.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

OLLENDORFF'S Method of Learning to Read, Write, and Speak the French Language in six months. Rs. 4.

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EXAMINATION STUDIES.

Forbes' Hindustani Dictionary		Rs.	26 4
——— ditto	Roman character		22 8
——— ditto	Manual		2 4
———	Bagh-o-Bahar		7 12
———	Baital Pachesi		5 12
———	Hindustani Grammar		6 12
———	Translation of Bagh-o-Bahar		5 0
Eastwick's Interlinear translation of Baital Pachesi			10 8
Forbes' Arabic Grammar			11 4
———	Reading Lessons		9 8
Faris' Arabic Grammar			3 4
Catafago's Arabic Dictionary			25 0
Stevenson's Marathee Grammar			5 0
Leckie's Gujerati Grammar			5 0
K. Mulji's Gujerati Dictionary			3 0
Beaufoy's Saukrit Dictionary			26 4
——— ——— Grammar			6 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,200 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tenders are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of a CATCH SIDING at the Battery Hill, Bhore Ghaut.

The plans may be seen, and particulars ascertained, on application to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Fort, on and after the 23rd instant.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Catch Siding, Bhore Ghaut," not later than the 1st November, proximo.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. P. LE MESURIER, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 21st October, 1869.

MEMON ELIAS ALLY has CONTRACTED to keep MORTGAGE for two HOUSES from Memon Hajee Lutcef bin Hajee Abdoolla. All that pieces or parcels of Land or Hazendaree ground, with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-houses, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Don Tar First Row, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 58 and 59, and standing in the name of Hajee Lutcef bin Hajee Abdoolla. If any person or persons will have any claim or demand and by way of inheritance upon it, may apply to Memon Elias Ally, resident at Second Don Tar Row, House No. 3, within 14 days from this date to that effect, otherwise he, she or they shall be precluded therefrom.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the ESTATE of DOLUTCHUND HUCKUMCHUND, formerly residing in Bombay in his own name, and in partnership with Hurgovundas Pranjeewandas, Pranjeewandas Hurjeewandas, and Gopalrao Bulwunt, under the name and firm of HURGOVUNDAS PRANJEEWANDAS & Co., and in partnership with Pranjeewandas Hurjeewandas, Hurgovundas Pranjeewandas, Gopalrao Bulwunt, Nahalchund Mohokunchund, Dowlatmal Hemchund, Bai Somee Pranjeewandas, and Lalloobhoy Pranvullubdas, under the name and Firm of PRANJEEWANDAS HURGOVUNDAS & Co.

The FINAL ACCOUNT of the Liquidation, with its vouchers, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

ATMARAM BALCRUSTNA,
Sole Trustee to the Estate of Dolutchund Huckumchund.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of RAGHOONATH WITTOBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in his own name, and formerly in partnership with ATMARAM MAHDOWJEE, under the firm and style of ATMARAM MAHDOWJEE and COMPANY

UPON reading the Petition and Affidavit of the abovenamed TRADER hereunto annexed, and marked A and C, and the Copy of the Trusteeship Deed, also hereunto annexed and marked B, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, of the Firm of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, Solicitors for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on FRIDAY, the 19th day of November next, before the sitting Judge in Chambers, at half-past 10 A.M.; and I do further order that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jame Jamshed," and the "Bombay Samachar."—Dated this 19th day of October, 1869

C. SARGENT.

Manisty and Hurrell, Solicitors for Raghoonath Wittoba.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of Jewraz Ruttonsey, Curumsey Nanacsey, Ameerjee Hemjee, Lilladhur Visser, Rajpall Dewsey, Champsey Doosa, and Luckamsey Devsee, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded as Merchants in Bombay in copartnership, under the name, style, and firm of Jewraz Ruttonsey and Company, and who under the name of Cooverjee Jewraz and Curumsey Nangsey, also lately traded as Merchants in co-partnership with Bharmal Purbut, under the name, style, and firm of Purbut Jetsey and Company.

UPON hearing Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Attorneys for the abovenamed Insolvents, and on reading the joint Affidavit of James Rankin and Dorabjee Framjee Pandey, sworn on the 19th day of October, instant, the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Jami-Jamshed," and the "Bombay Samachar," all dated the 17th day of April last, and the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated the 22nd idem, all respectively containing notice of the final account of the Liquidation, with its vouchers, having been FILED in this Court on the 15th day of April last, I do order that the abovenamed Insolvents be entitled to their ORDER of DISCHARGE under the provision of the said Act, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 25th day of November, 1869; and I do further order that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Samachar," and the "Bombay Jami-Jamshed."—Dated this 19th day of October, 1869.

C. SARGENT.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Insolvents.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the OXFORD and HARVARD CREWS just received, framing size, 14 by 16 inches.—Per pair Rs. 7.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS will be found most useful to travellers; complete with Ink, Pens, and Copying Book. It forms a roll 12 inches long and 2 inches thick, weighing only 1½ pound.—Price Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

PERRY & CO.'S AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS in boxes, assorted sizes, from as. 8 to Rs. 2-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

BUCKLE'S IMPROVED AIR-TIGHT GUM BOTTLES. Small size Rs. 2; large size Rs. 3.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

METAL STATIONARY RACKS, Japanned black, with gilt edges, strongly recommended for their neatness and durability. Price Rs. 7-8; with spaces for ink bottles and pens, Rs. 12-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

QUIL PEN MAKER, by Rodgers & Co

Plain Ebony handle, brass mounting	Rs.	5-8
Black Horn handle, do. Improved		6-8
Ivory handle, German Silver do.		12-8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

IMPROVED OFFICE TABLE BELL, elegant in appearance, and with fair usage impossible to derange. Each Rs. 4-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

OFFICE INKSTANDS.—Draper's Patent Air-Tight Inkstand. The advantage of this consists in cutting off common action between the dipping cup and reservoir, thus preventing evaporation and consequent thickening. In this way the ink may be kept any length of time in as good condition as in sealed bottles. Each Rs. 6-8.

Pewter Ink Stands, with hinged cap, 3 inch & 3½ inch, Rs. 4.

Solid Glass Ink Bottles with moveable cone, 3 inch Rs. 1-4; 3½ inch Rs. 1-8; 4 inch Rs. 2-4.

Solid Cut Glass Ink Bottles with gilt mount and hinged Cap, 3 inch Rs. 5; 3½ in Rs. 5-8; 4 in. Rs. 6-8.

A variety of plain and ornamental Inkstands in Ebony and Walnutwood, from Rs. 6 to 50.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

Just Published.

NORTON ON THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. applicable to the Court of India. Seventh Edition, Octavo, bound in cloth. Rs. 17.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
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PRINSEP ON THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Third Edition. Rs. 16.

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

GRADY ON THE HINDOO LAW OF INHERITANCE. Rs. 21.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

THEOBALD'S ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA, from 1834 to 1867, 5 vols., half bound. Rs. 60.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

AITCHESON'S COLLECTION OF TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS, relating to India and the neighbouring Countries. 8 vols. Rs. 50.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

A HANDSOME SELECTION OF

TUCKER'S TABLE LAMPS,

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 250,

and

KEROSINE LAMPS,

From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 100,

Just Landed, and on Sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELLING OFF.—The following Goods are being SOLD at greatly REDUCED PRICES to clear stock :—

Accordians	Lanterns
Cigarettes	Leather Goods, Fancy
Concertinas	Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar
Corn Flour	Holders
Eau de Stuttgart	Musical Boxes
Embroidery for Slippers only	Pencils, Office
Enamelled Iron Ware	Pictures
Fancy Goods	Table Linen, English
Glass Ware	do. do. Country
Gold Beading	Towels, English and Country
Hand Organs	Tobacco
Ink and Pencil Erasers	Toys
Insulators	Wall Papers and Borders
Lady's Companions	Work Boxes
Lamps	Writing Desks.

J. NEUBERG.

9 Hummum Street.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.

COPPERSMITH WORK

AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

I, the undersigned, ISAAC BROWN, hereby inform the Public that Mr. J. HIND is not, and never has been, my Partner in business, but was my Assistant only. He has now been discharged from his duty on account of insobriety, &c.

Bombay, 21st October, 1869. ISAAC BROWN.

MICROSCOPES,

BY BECK AND BECK, LONDON.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The Binocular Popular Microscope, in Mahogany case	205 0	225 0
The Educational Microscope, in Mahogany case	135 0	150 0
The Educational Microscope, with additional apparatus in Mahogany case	205 0	225 0
The Universal Microscope, in Mahogany case	72 0	80 0

JUST RECEIVED BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED, in a Merchant's Office, a CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK, who, thoroughly understands his work. Apply to F.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in the FORT.—ADVERTISER desires ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN to JOIN HIM. Residence very Commodious and facing the Esplanade. Excess moderate. References exchanged if required. Address ALPHA, office of this paper.

NOTICES.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 28th day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to conduct, inter alia, the Government Resolution No. 4,311, dated 7th October, 1869, on the subject of the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay; 2nd, the Proceedings of the Finance Committee.

I hereby also give notice, that immediately after the business of the Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD, when the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1870 will be received.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 20th October, 1869.

THE BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).—The Office of the Association has been REMOVED to the top story of No. 29, Church Gate Street, over Messrs. Wallace & Co.'s Offices.

CONTRIBUTORIES who have not paid their Calls, are requested to do so, without fail, on or before 30th instant, to the credit of the undersigned in the New Bank of Bombay (Limited.)

J. T. HEWITT,
Bombay, 19th Oct., 1869. Sole Liquidator.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
Bombay, 19th August, 1869. For Provisional Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE—SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION for MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—ALTERATION of TRAIN.—On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, and every subsequent MONDAY until further notice, the SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Neral at 7-5 A.M., arriving in Bombay at about 10-20 A.M., instead of at the times stated in the Notice dated 11th instant, which is hereby cancelled.

Ordinary Tickets and the two Monthly Coupons are available by this Train.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 18th October, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION of TRAINS and REDUCTION of FARES.

On and after the 1st proximo, Trains will leave Bombay for Bandora at 6-15, 7-0, and 7-45 A.M. and 5-20 and 5-45 P.M., and Bandora for Bombay at 7-40, 8-30, and 9-20 A.M., and 7-0 and 10-10 P.M. The Train for Ahmedabad and intermediate Stations will leave at 7 A.M. The 3rd Class Fares between Bombay and Versur and intermediate Stations, still be reduced to three pies per mile with a minimum charge of one anna. For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUKHURY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Under instructions from the Directors in London it is hereby notified that, in consequence of petitions having been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Society, all premiums received after the 22nd ultimo will be placed to a separate account pending the order of the Court.

C. J. WALLIS,
Assistant Secretary, Indian Branches.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

The following notification has been issued from the Head Office of the Society :—

"The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By Order of the Board,
HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

"17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869."

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

The Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers :—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £888,695. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows :—

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 30TH JUNE, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500 0 0
£30 0 0 Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols	28,085 1 3
India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,000 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,590 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,100 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,339 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,958 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st December 1868, these stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting :—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,

after payment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follows :—

Fund in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st December 1864	£321,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,149 7 8
,, ,, 1866	124,165 7 5
,, ,, 1867	128,883 5 10
,, ,, 1868	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st Dec., 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275 8 1

THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT

THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

Agents for Bombay,
Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, Motzewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3½ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

RE ESTATES of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, and Messrs. SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY.—DIVIDENDS, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, will be payable as undernoted, at No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY the 13th, and THURSDAY the 19th days of September, instant, and on every following Monday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, viz. :—

On the Estate of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 18½ per cent.

On the Estate of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 12 per cent.

On the Estate of Merwanjee Jamsetjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 1½ per cent.

On the Estate of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, Third Dividend, at the rate of ½ per cent.

J. A. J. SHAW, } Trustees of the
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } above Estates.

Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our] quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qls.	Pts.	per doz.	per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs.	30 0	Rs.	16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	,,	25 0	,,	14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	,,	22 0	,,	12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	,,	22 0		
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	,,	18 8	,,	10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	,,	17 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and drooping. Colabas, Mazagons, and Back Bays went down to Rs. 1,765, 1,325, and 600, respectively, for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1350
20,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
16,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	195
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,350
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L.& China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
32,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	140
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

14,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1720
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1015
10,000	1,000	650	1-14	Do. New	650
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	190
12,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1285
5,000	2,000	1,430	Nil	Port Canning	370

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	35 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	2,300
200	1,000	1,100	10 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	3,000	850	6 do.	Alexandria Press Co.	570
	12,000	11,000	20 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	37½ do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
208	500	all	9½ do.	Do. New	525
850	1,888	all	8 do.	Colaba Press Co	10,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	5,500	all	100 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,180
200	6,500	all	24 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,200
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	860
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	270
125	2,500	2,250	75 do.	Prince of Wales Press	2,800
220	2,750	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	2,000	all	...	Timevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£10	£9 11.2	do.	Do. New £10 shares
...	£ 0	£3 10.2	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,900	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£15	£26.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	850
500	2,500	all	90* p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,535
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	720
800	1,000	all	...	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	15 p.a.	Great Eastern	1365
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	765
60	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,410

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	125 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	8p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	35
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	51
25	13	Do. China	Do. China	5½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
20	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15 -16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	580
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	1-0
8,500	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	221

BANK OF BOMBAY.

[illegible]	4 per cent.
[illegible]	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]	113
[illegible]	108
[illegible]	94
[illegible]	103
[illegible]	105
[illegible]	109 nl
[illegible]	107½
[illegible]	103½
per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	106

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Carolus	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 220
Five-Franc Pieces	" 203
Bar Silver	" 106-10
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 16
Australian Gold	" 196-9

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kulladghee.
Cunningham, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.
Eales, Major, 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Dhoolia.
Kettlewell, Captain, 20th Regiment N. I., to join, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20.

Eden, Captain, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct., 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. B. Seton, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain D. J. Stewart, General List, Bengal Infantry, Officiating Adjutant 8th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. E. Dummler, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major J. R. Miller, Officiating Examiner Medical Accounts, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for one month, from the 18th instant, to proceed to Mahableshwur.

Pending the sanction of the Government of India, Lieutenant Colonel J. Thacker, Acting Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, will perform the duties of the Examiner Medical Accounts in addition to his own, during the absence, on medical certificate, of Surgeon Major J. R. Miller.

Major C. J. Prescott, Staff Corps, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. M. C. and Mysore, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 13th proximo, under Rule 5 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Howell is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 11th October, 1869.

Captain R. V. Maldén, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 1st Regiment Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April, 1865, and under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Addison, C.B., 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is appointed a Brigadier General on the Establishment in succession to Brigadier General Pratt, C.B., proceeding with his Regiment, the 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to England.

Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Cockburn, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Paymaster, Sirhind Circle, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon T. B. P. Martin is appointed to act as Secretary to the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, during the absence of Surgeon Major Johnstone, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

By Commander G. T. Robinson, I. N., Superintendent of Marine.

Mr. C. Cuthbert, 2nd Officer Coromandel, was promoted to Acting 1st Officer from the 23rd August 1869, vice Wovendon, deceased.

Mr. W. H. D. Howe (late Indian Navy), appointed Acting 2nd Officer of the Coromandel from 23rd August 1869, vice Cuthbert, promoted.

Mr. Lewis, Gunner of the Steam Vessel Earl Canning, to be Acting 3rd Officer of that Vessel from the 7th September 1869, vice Booker, promoted.

Mr. Lewis, Acting 3rd Officer of the Earl Canning to be transferred to the Coromandel in the same capacity from the 13th September 1869, vice Hedrick, resigned.

Mr. Martin, 2nd Officer of the Amberwitch, to be Store Accountant of that Vessel from the 15th August 1869.

Mr. Martin, 2nd Officer of the Amberwitch, was promoted to Acting 1st Officer of that Vessel from the 16th August 1869, vice Ward, resigned.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant John Muir Hunter, Royal Artillery, to be Boundary Settlement Commissioner for the Baroda and Mahee Kanta States.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Trimbuklal Shedal to act as Subordinate Judge Second Class, Second Grade, at Borsad, in the District of Ahmedabad, vice Rao Saheb Jumeyatram Himmatram.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. E. D. G. Sharkey and E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., passed an examination in Marathi and Hindustani respectively on the 15th instant.

Lieutenant Digby Pedder to be Acting Assistant Settlement Officer, Gujarat Survey, and Assistant Collector for Settlement Duties, under the provisions of Section 6 of Bombay Act I. of 1865, in all the Collectorates of Gujarat from the date Mr. Shivabhuprasad relinquished charge of the office.

Mr. W. S. Forman passed the Departmental Examination, according to the Higher Standard, on the 15th July last.

Mr. W. A. Boulton to act as Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer, Left Bank, Sind, vice Mr. H. D. E. Forbes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. M. Lawson, 3rd Division, Revenue Survey, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard, under G. G. O. dated 9th September 1864, No. 734.

Mr. C. Gonne, Secretary to Government, Political and Judicial Departments, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, from such date in the month of January next as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Gonne is also allowed preparatory leave for one month.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. B. Duncan, Acting Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts is appointed Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend G. B. Anderson, Chaplain of Hydrabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 20th September last.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th October 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer :—

Royal (Bombay) Engineers.—Captain R. E. F. Cotgrave to be Major, from the 8th of June 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :

105th Foot.—Ensign William W. Beagin to be Lieutenant, vice Money, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 22nd September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain A. P. Palmer, from 3rd Squadron Officer 14th Bengal Cavalry, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Roche, permitted to exchange appointments. Dated 7th October 1869.

14th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. S. DeF. Roche, from 3rd Squadron Officer 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be 3rd Squadron Officer vice Palmer, permitted to exchange appointments. Dated 7th October 1869.

8th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. J. Walter, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Waterfield, who vacates on promotion. Dated 7th October 1869.

Ensign C. M. Keighley, of the 1st Battalion 11th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Gilchrist, whose appointment in G. O. C.-C. of the 19th July last, has been cancelled. Dated 4th October 1869.

9th Native Infantry.—Major W. H. Hawes, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Pester, who has obtained furlough. Dated 1st October 1869.

Major T. H. Bradford, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Hawes. Dated 1st October 1869.

Captain W. V. FitzG. Jacob, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Bradford. Dated 1st October 1869.

32nd Native Infantry.—Captain F. H. B. Marsh, attached to the 23rd Pioneers, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, as a special case, vice Samuells, who has failed to pass within the prescribed period. Dated 1st October 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Baillie, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Bareilly, for general duty.

Major J. B. Saunders, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in G. G. O. No. 997 of 29th ultimo, is posted to Sealkote, for general duty, and directed to join.

Surgeon G. H. Daly, M.D., is confirmed in the appointment of Garrison Surgeon, Fort William, from the date of the transfer of Dr. White to the Civil Department, viz. 22nd June 1869.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to join the Senior Department of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and to study therein from the 1st January to the 1st November 1870 :

Lieutenant C. E. Buller, F.-18th Bde. R.A.
Cornet L. A. C. Cook, 19th Hussars.
Lieutenant T. O. Wingate, 1st Bn. 21st Foot.

The undermentioned Officers are, with the sanction of the Horse Guards, permitted to exchange to the battalions specified opposite their names, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement :—

3rd Foot.—Captain and Bt. Colonel M. Walker, V. C., 2nd Battn.
Captain H. Parnell, 1st Battn.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon G. A. A. Oliver, (A. Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Hussars.—Major A. L. Annesley, to England, for fifteen months, from the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. Shuttleworth, to England, for fifteen months, from the 15th October, on private affairs.

20th Hussars.—Cornet B. W. Blake, for one month, from date of quitting regiment to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for six months, on private affairs.

21st Hussars.—Captain and Local Major W. C. S. Clarke, to England, via Bombay, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage should his services be required.

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Local Major W. A. Ross, (No. 7 Battery 22nd Brigade,) to remain at Simla, from the 17th August to the 1st November, in extension, on medical certificate.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion).—Lieutenant G. S. Carr, to Mussoorie, from the 18th October to the 8th November, on private affairs.

11th Foot (1st Battalion).—Ensign C. M. Keighley, to remain in Calcutta from the 15th September to the 10th October, in extension.

59th Foot.—Captain L. A. Powys, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

82nd Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. Barry, M.D., to England via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

103rd Foot.—Captain and Local Major R. A. Taylor, to remain in England from the 17th November until the arrival of the 103rd Foot in England, on private affairs, in extension.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Dennys, to Buxar on private affairs, from the 14th September to the 1st October in extension of privilege leave.

10th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. C. Beavan, to Darjeeling, from the 2nd May to the 30th October, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868.

15th Madras Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. G. P. Wood, (2nd Wing Subaltern) from the 1st to the 4th September, in extension, to enable him to join.

21st Native Infantry.—Ensign P. H. Wallerstein, to the Presidency, from the 10th October 1869 to the 19th April 1870, to study the native languages as a special case, under the Rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH OCTOBER.

		Nom. p.ton
London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton £1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bills £0 15s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds £0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton £2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton Rs. 10	per bale.
	Opium Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Cochin, Oct. 16.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa, Oct 18.
	Thetis	Girton	Mauritius, Sept. 26.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Mandvie, Oct. 18.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Trevanion	Stevens	Kurrachee.

The ship Cochin, Clark, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch Mandvie.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 18 Atalanta ..... Ballingal ..... London, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18 Penang (s) ..... ——— ..... ———
Rangoon (s) ..... ——— ..... ———
Star of Persia ..... ——— ..... ———

Passengers per City of Hankow—Mr. N. Fox and Mr. G. Fox.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Puneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Victoria Horse Dak.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Oct. 29	Friday	Nov. 26
"	Nov. 12	"	Dec. 10
		"	" 24

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday	Oct. 29	Friday	Dec. 24
"	Nov. 26		

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle entirely his own, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

CHARLES BARNARD, Clerkenwell, London, begs to inform the merchants of Bombay that he will shortly introduce to their notice the "Electro-Carbonized" Pens, recently invented and manufactured by him; and has no doubt, from the marked favour shown them both in Europe and America, that the "Carbonized" Pens will also meet their approval; the above Pens possess many great advantages over the ordinary steel pens, not the least of which is their not being so liable to corrosion; the points are made circular, and will not cut or spatter through the thinnest or coarsest paper. They are uncommonly smooth on the point and do not tire the hand or arm after excessive writing, neither do they leave that disagreeable cramped feeling usually experienced after writing a length of time, and will, if *carefully used*, outlast six or eight ordinary steel pens. The "Electro-Carbonized" Pens are used in preference to all others, not excepting Gold, by the principal Government Offices, Banks and Commercial Houses in Europe and America.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BLODWELL—October 8th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Frank C. Blodwell, Esq., of a daughter.
KER—October 21st, at Breach Candy Road, Bombay, the wife of John Ker, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.
VYSE—October 18th, at Ahmednugur, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Vyse, 3rd Hussars, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HUDSON—October 11th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. H Hudson, of the Mysore Commission, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1869.

THE Cotton Frauds Bill passed the Legislative Council yesterday; its approval by the President in the character of Governor, is a matter of course, and no one doubts that Lord Mayo will give his sanction to the pet measure of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. Mr. Ellis will not be a member of the Supreme Government when the question comes up for decision, and it is not likely that any one else will take the trouble to bestir himself on behalf of Bombay unless Sir William Mansfield should be moved by old recollections. We may, therefore, reasonably expect that the Bill will be an Act in the course of a month or six weeks, and will be set agoing by the energetic and untiring Dr. Forbes, whose labours will be continued by somebody else—name pretty freely guessed at, yet certainly not known. But there is one important contingency which must not be lost sight of by the Government—the contingency of the Act's rejection at home. It is just possible that influences may be brought to bear on the Secretary of State sufficiently forcible to obtain from him a veto on the measure. We are not, however, sanguine on this head, but there certainly are in Parliament and out of it men of great weight who will do their utmost to overthrow this unwise and unjust Act.

Now we submit that the influence of the mercantile community should be zealously exerted at home. An appeal may, with propriety, be made to Calcutta, but no time should be lost in securing allies at home and in furnishing them with abundant and incontestable information. We see, with satisfaction, that another attempt is to be made to obtain the real opinion of the Chamber of Commerce. The late meeting of the Chamber, it is assumed, did not elicit the real opinion of that body; and in compliance with a requisition, signed by twenty-three firms, the Chairman has called a meeting to consider the propriety of asking the Government to abolish special law-giving altogether, and leave fraud to be dealt with by General Penal Legislation. As the resolve of the Chamber cannot avert the passing of the bill in this Presidency, as their representations to the Supreme Government will probably be futile, we hope they will see the expediency of at once appealing to the Secretary of State in Council, and to members of Parliament who may be willing to promote their cause. They have a very strong case. They can not only point to the intrinsically bad character of the legislation, but they can appeal to the Reports of Proceedings in the Legislative Council, and show in what manner and by whom the bill was steadily opposed throughout. They can prove that all the work required may be done better by the ordinary administration of the country, and they can show that the measures initiated involve a great danger to the production of the staple and the trade in cotton itself. The interference with the cotton presses, justifiable alone by *force majeur*, is, taken singly, sufficient to warrant the rejection of the bill. The Government has no right to impose, for its own convenience, special duties and restrictions on private traders; and we are certain that these very press clauses, so unwarrantably introduced, cannot be worked, an opinion maintained by some of the stanchest advocates of the bill. These and many other considerations can be effectively set before the Secretary of State, and effectively urged in the House of Commons. But we are afraid they would not tell any more upon Lord Mayo than they have upon Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.

AMONG the curious items in the Budget is one of Rs. 25,000, contribution to the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay. The first order on the notice paper for the quarterly meeting of the Justices to be held on the 28th is the consideration of a Government Resolution embodying this demand. It appears from the abstract of correspondence on which the said Resolution is based, that in 1863 the Government induced the Municipality to go shares in the cost of the survey of the town and island on the ground that the work would be completed in two years, and that the cost thereof to the Municipality would be Rs. 50,000. It was public-spirited of the Bench to contribute towards what is an imperial work, and if the original scheme had been finished within the period named, and for the sum estimated, nothing might have been said about the matter. But the Government have now discovered that the original estimates, both for the time and the expense, were all wrong, that the survey cannot be done under six years and a half, and that, of course, the outlay will be proportionately in excess of the estimate. Having found this out, what course does the Government pursue? It coolly demands that the Municipality shall pay not less than half the cost to be incurred in consequence of its vast blunder at the outset, or upwards of a lakh in addition to the half lakh already paid!

Where lies the justice of this proposal? We are told indeed that "the survey of the town and Island of Bombay is a work from which the Municipality derive the main benefit." How generous then of the Government not to charge them with the main cost. The Municipality derives a benefit from the passage of troops through Bombay, why not charge our funds with part of the cost of the transports? The Municipality derives an advantage from the fact that Bombay is the seat of Government. Why not charge part of the cost of Government directly on the funds of our corporation? The Municipality derives an advantage from the railways. Why is their no charge in the Municipal Budget? The Municipality will derive an incidental advantage from the survey, but the *main* benefit will accrue to the Government and the proprietors of houses and lands. On the principle laid down every ryot in the Mofussil ought to be specially charged with a share of the cost of any survey made of the district comprising his holding. Why should we who, as imperial taxpayers, contribute towards surveys not in Bombay, be called upon to pay twice over for our own survey and pay also our share of Mofussil surveys? Moreover, if the Government made a bad bargain at the beginning, when we were induced to subscribe a quota, why should half the cost of the error fall upon our funds? The thing is monstrous.

The Government, in its loftiest mood, threatens, in order to extract the rupees. "Unless," we are told, "Her Majesty's Justices are willing to assent to this arrangement, Government will be *compelled to order the stoppage* of the survey." Brennus throws in his sword Good. If there is a spark of spirit left in the breast of Her Majesty's Justices they will afford "Government" the luxury of executing their threat. Government will only form a companion picture to the gentleman, who, according to a well known parable, began to build a house without properly counting the cost. By all means let Government stop the survey.

BY an order issued in England the Post Master General notified that arrangements had been made for establishing a direct mail service with India *vid* Brindisi, the first of such mails to commence on the 2nd of October, and reach Bombay this week. The mail, of course is an experiment, and will test the punctuality of the Italian railway trains and the Italian packet to Alexandria. If the trains and the packet are punctual we shall receive a Brindisi mail. Hitherto the letters and papers entrusted to the Brindisi route have come without special arrangements, but henceforth they are to be more directly cared for. The rates of postage, however, are considerably higher than those by the Marseilles route, and nothing will be sent unless it is considered of some importance.

Now we refer to these measures solely for the purpose of asking whether the Director General has begun to make preparations for the despatch of mails *vid* Brindisi from this side, and if not, whether it would not be desirable to commence the work at once? Of course, letters and newspapers can now be sent *vid* Brindisi, but, like passengers, they have, we presume, to take their chance, more or less, of being ready to catch the steamer. Now it is desirable that they should be made up, and that some special person should be employed to see that they are duly and promptly forwarded. Will Mr. Monteath issue a notification?

WE believe that Mr. Frank S. Chapman, Secretary to Government, will be appointed to represent the Bombay Presidency in the Legislative Council of the Government of India; and that Mr. Ravenscroft, who will shortly arrive from Europe, will succeed Mr. Chapman in the Secretariat.

A CALCUTTA paper of the 18th has an improbable piece of news :—"News has reached town that operations have begun in the Agror district. A village is said to have been burnt." It would be strange if news of military operations on the N. W. frontier should reach Calcutta and no place between. The papers at Allahabad and Umballa have had nothing on the subject.

THE ship T. G. Ballingall has arrived at Calcutta from London with thirty-eight fox-hounds on board.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

WE learn by telegram from Poona that the Bill "for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the presidency of Bombay" was read a third time and passed yesterday evening at the meeting of the Legislative Council. The Bill, however, was amended by the adoption of some of the proposals of the Chamber of Commerce. The minority, which voted against the third reading of the Bill, consisted of the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, and the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy. The Council sat six hours.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

WE received yesterday a copy of "The Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1868-69, prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium and Reporter General of External Commerce."

The following abstract of the total imports and exports is the most interesting part of this ponderous mass of statistics :—

ABSTRACT OF THE REAL VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, exclusive of Treasure, distinguishing Foreign and British Indian Trade, in the Presidency of Bombay, and at its chief port.

Chief Port—Bombay.	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Foreign Ports	14,06,03,692	15,51,57,451	19,57,71,883	8,86,489	37,81,533	87,291	12,44,34,519	13,51,80,280
From Home Ports, not British, in other Presidencies	5,57,03,564	5,67,06,860	3,67,19,3 8	1,16,857	1,29,129	15,72,405	3,44,67,530	4,00,78,652
" British Indian Ports in other Presidencies	5,67,06,860	5,67,06,860	3,67,19,3 8	24,16,857	18,09,129	15,72,405	3,17,96,615	3,64,44,814
Total	25,30,14,116	26,85,71,171	26,92,10,815	24,16,857	18,09,129	15,72,405	3,17,96,615	3,64,44,814
Total of Imports	25,30,14,116	26,85,71,171	26,92,10,815	24,16,857	18,09,129	15,72,405	3,17,96,615	3,64,44,814
Exports.								
To Foreign Ports—Grain	19,51,57,451	17,58,67,860	16,62,56,880	15,89,02,358	18,45,652	16,60,196	3,17,96,615

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was held in the offices of Messrs Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at a meeting of the shareholders on the 1st instant :—

That the liquidators of the company be, and they hereby are authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, moveable and immoveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to a new company, to be called the "Mazagon Land Company, Limited," and to receive in compensation for each transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid-up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned company, such company undertaking to pay and discharge all debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements, of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

Mr. J. S. Hurrell, who occupied the chair, said that on the previous night the directors had received a letter from some of the shareholders asking them to adjourn the meeting to some future day. That letter had been considered by the board that afternoon, and they had unanimously resolved that the meeting should not be adjourned. If the meeting was adjourned the whole scheme which had been built up for the purpose of carrying out the transfer of the old company to a new company would be knocked on the head. In accordance with the Companies' Act, the resolution must be confirmed by the 30th of this month. He understood that the object of the adjournment of the meeting was that the sum of money now in the hands of the company should be distributed amongst the shareholders. If that was so, he, for his part, and on behalf of the board, would say that the directors most decidedly objected to such a thing, and thought that it would be simply the ruination of the company. The only chance the company now had of ever doing anything was by its having some capital, and now when they had some capital in hand some of them wished to divide it. If the company had gone on it would have been illegal on their part to pass any resolution for the distribution of any part of the capital of the company, and the directors could not have sanctioned such a distribution ; and as this resolution had been passed to transfer all the assets of the old company to a new company, he said it would be equally improper for the shareholders to endeavour to take away that part of the money with which the new company was to be formed. But the directors had no objection to modify the resolution which had been passed—they might modify it to this effect, that instead of making a new company of 2,000 shares it might be a company of 1,750 shares, of Rs. 2,000 each fully paid-up. If the shareholders were satisfied with that, the directors would have no objection to consent to it, but certainly they did not consent to any other alteration. The only chance the company ever had of being successful or of paying a dividend to the shareholders was by the making of a new road from the Mint to join the company's property, and the only way in which they could get that new road was by having some money to assist in making it. If that road were made they would require to carry out certain works on the property, and if the shareholders found the directors down not to have shares to sell or any means of getting money, what did they expect to get in return for the capital they had invested? The property did not and would not pay a dividend till some further money was expended on it, and if the shareholders took away the source from which the directors were to get any money, they might as well wind up the company at once, for it would never be of any use to them or to anybody else. He should like to hear whether any one had any remark to make with reference to the proposed alteration that of making the company one of 1,750 instead of 2,000. If it were the wish of the meeting that that should be done, he had no objection, and the other members of the board had no objection ; but if such were not their wish, he would either propose the resolution that the company should be formed in the proposed shape or would leave it to anybody else to move the resolution.

Mr. Cleveland—I have some remarks on the proposition, but if you propose to alter the resolution, that had perhaps better be done before you put it to the meeting.

The Chairman—No, not before you make your remarks.

Mr. Cleveland—Then there is a motion before the meeting without any one having proposed it. However, I have no objection to say what I have to say about it now.

The Chairman—If you like I will propose the resolution as it stands, or leave it to somebody else.

Mr. Cleveland—I have great doubts as to whether it is competent for you to propose a new resolution now, but of course you are quite as competent to judge in regard to that as I am.

The Chairman here formally proposed the resolution as given above.

Mr. Cleveland—I have very little personal interest in this company. I happen to be the possessor of only one share, but I am here as representing a number of shareholders who are very much opposed to any attempt to get this resolution confirmed. To my mind, as a lawyer, it is a resolution which never can be legally passed, and I will state my reasons for that opinion. The section of the Indian Companies' Act under which this is attempted to be done is 175, and that says—" Where any company is proposed to be, or is, in the course of being wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or a portion of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another company, the liquidators of the first mentioned company may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company by whom they were appointed, conferring either a general authority on the liquidators, or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale, shares, debentures, policies, or other like interests in such other company." —Now where is the other company to which the present one is to be sold? Why, it does not exist. The very advertisement says—" A new company *to be* called the Mazagon Land Company (Limited)." Why, you cannot sell to an embryo company. Till the thing has its name it is not a company at all, it cannot be a company till it has a memorandum of association and a name. The section of the Act goes on to say—" For the purpose of distribution amongst the members of the company being wound up, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the company being wound up may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, debentures, policies, or other like interests, or in addition thereto participate in the profits of, or receive any other benefit from, the purchasing company, and any sale made or arrangement entered into by the liquidators in pursuance of this section shall be binding on the members of the company being wound up ; subject to this proviso that, if any member of the company being wound up, who has not voted in favour of the special resolution passed by the company of which he is a member at either of the meetings held passing the same, expresses his dissent from any such special resolution in writing addressed to the liquidators or one of them, and left at the registered office of the company not later than seven days after the date of the meeting at which such special resolution was passed, such dissentient member may require the liquidators to do one of the following things as the liquidators may prefer ; that is to say, either to abstain from carrying such resolution into effect, or to purchase the interest held by such dissentient member at a price to be determined in manner hereinafter mentioned, such purchase-money to be paid before the company is dissolved, and to be raised by the liquidators in such manner as may be determined by special resolution. No special resolution shall be deemed invalid for the purpose of this section by reason that it is passed antecedently to, or concurrently with, any resolution for winding up the company, or for appointing liquidators ; but if an order be made within a year for winding up the company by or subject to the supervision of the court, such resolution shall not be of any validity unless it is sanctioned by the court." Now, where is the purchasing company? There really is no purchasing company, for there is no such company in existence. I am very much surprised, seeing that the board of directors have a legal gentleman at their head that this should not have been explained to them. He at all events must have known this, and his views might have been given to the meeting ; and how could he advise such a thing as is proposed to be done?—a thing which is not contemplated by the Joint Stock Companies Act.

The Chairman—The same thing has been done by several other companies in Bombay under the advice of the leading barristers of the place.

Mr. Cleveland—I don't care how many companies have done it. I can only mention that the United Victoria Company found it necessary before proceeding to have a new company registered. They had meetings of the old company to determine what should be the number of shares in the new company. But you don't say how many shares are to be in the new company—there might be 10,000 for all we know.

The Chairman—If you had read the advertisement you would have known what was to be the number.

Mr. Cleveland—I can only see in the advertisement "to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each." But there may be 10,000 for all we know. And are you going to propose to hand me over, body and soul, to a new company, which might be got up by gamblers and speculators for all we know.

The Chairman—Yes I know that there are gamblers and speculators at the bottom of the whole thing, and that is the reason why you are here.

Mr. Cleveland—Well, perhaps it is somewhat improper for me to request the Chairman of the meeting to keep order, but I would ask that the Chairman should not use such words as these, and should allow me to say what I have to say. He can speak afterwards.

The Chairman—Well ; proceed, proceed.

Mr. Cleveland—I say there is nothing in the advertisement to show how many shares there will be in the new company. It talks of the shares being fully paid up, but I cannot find out from the advertisement whether there is any one to pay a farthing or not. Are the people to subscribe and pay up the money, or what does this mean, " 2,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each." It is proposed that this company should hand over all its lands, houses, hereditaments, movable and immovable and all other assets, rights, business, effects, good-will, and everything it possesses, to this new company, which no one knows anything about. The company might be exclusively in the power of the secretaries and treasurers, so that they might do what they liked ; and it is coolly proposed that without the consent of all those people who disagree with this proposal that they should be made over to the new company. I and the gentlemen I represent very properly dissent from anything of the kind. They say it is but right that they should know who is at the bottom of all this. I see from the advertisement that Mr. Tapidass Varzdass is on the board of the directors, and he is a gentleman who would do all he could in the interest of the company. I cannot for a moment believe Mr. Tapidass would hand over all the assets of the company to a company which does not yet exist, and take in return 2,000 shares of a nominal value, and which may not be worth anything. Such a transaction cannot be for the interests of the company. Then the Chairman in his speech stated that what was wanted was capital to go on with. Why then did he not propose that a sum of money should be set apart for the improvement of the company? I imagine the shareholders would agree to that at once. Then I see another difficulty with regard to the winding up. By this novel scheme the old company's property, lands, houses, &c., are to be handed over to a new company ; and that new company is to indemnify them against the existing debts, liabilities, and so on? But suppose the new company did not pay these debts ; the old company never can be wound up until these debts are discharged. That is a position in which I hope you will never place the old company. I cannot see what possible motive there can be at the bottom of all this. And then this is a curious arrangement, this proposal to have 2,000 fully paid up shares divided into 1,750. What is to be done with the surplus? and then who is to arrange the articles of association?

The Chairman—If Mr. Cleveland had been a shareholder before, he would have known that the directors were requested by the shareholders to take the necessary steps for carrying out this. Mr. Cleveland, therefore, need not refer to things we have already passed.

Mr. Cleveland—I should submit to this meeting that the best thing that can be done is to adjourn it and get the new articles of association drawn out, and then we shall see who are to be the new shareholders and what are the articles under which we will work. We shall then be able to judge whether the new company will be a company which we should like to go into. I think it would be better for all of you to look into the legal questions I have referred to and to have the articles of association prepared first, as was done in the case of the United Victoria. We should then be able to inspect these articles and to see whether we should like go into the new company, for no man likes to join a company about which he knows nothing. I would now propose—" That this meeting be adjourned for one month."

After a short pause, no one rising to speak,

The Chairman said—If no other shareholder has anything to say, Mr. Cleveland's proposition falls to the ground, not being seconded.

Mr. Cleveland—No, you will put the motion to the meeting.

The Chairman—Not unless it is seconded.

Mr. Motoeram Bhuggoobhoy said he would second Mr. Cleveland's motion.

The Chairman then said that to many of the shareholders who were present, very much of what Mr. Cleveland had just said had been answered already, and if Mr. Cleveland had been a shareholder for more than two days he would have known that this matter was first brought forward in the report for last year in consequence of the expressed wish of many shareholders that a new company should be formed. It was at the meeting of the shareholders that the directors had taken steps to form a new company, for the directors themselves certainly had no desire to do so. He, for his part, did not care about the new company—in fact he rather objected to it, and he would not have gone in for it at all had it not been that the shareholders almost unanimously expressed a wish that there should be a new company formed with shares fully paid up, so that the shares would stand better in the market than at present with the large liability still on them. As to the legal objections of Mr. Cleveland he did not consider them worth anything. The whole matter had been considered before, and he was quite satisfied that what had been done was perfectly correct. As to adjourning the meeting, if it were adjourned all that had been done already would be knocked on the head and the whole scheme would fall to the ground, for according to the Indian Companies' Act a resolution must be confirmed within a month after it has been passed, and this one had been passed on the 1st inst. It surely could not be the object of the shareholders to have this matter standing over any longer ; their object should rather be to place their shares in a better position in the market than they held at present, and the only way to do so was by having the shares fully paid up. Any man who was a speculator must know that that was the best way to get rid of them ; but if the shareholders agreed with Mr. Cleveland they would have the whole thing knocked on the head, and could not carry out the resolution for three months at least, and during that time the shares would remain as low, or perhaps lower, than at present. He would ask them whether it was for their interests to support Mr. Cleveland's resolution or to agree to the scheme which they themselves had requested the directors to prepare? He would ask them whether the directors had not done what they had been requested to do, and whether the shareholders were willing that the whole scheme which had been prepared at their own request should fall through—which would be the result of voting for Mr. Cleveland's motion? With these remarks he would put Mr. Cleveland's motion to the meeting.

Mr. Cleveland here remarked that he had one or two observations which he would like to make in reply to the Chairman.

The Chairman replied that Mr. Cleveland could not now speak.

Mr. Cleveland—Well, at all events I don't think the object of the shareholders was to place the shares in the market.

The Chairman—Why, you yourself come here to represent parties who are gamblers and speculators in shares, according to your own statement.

Mr. Cleveland—Excuse me, you have no right to use these words.

The Chairman—You brought forward the words yourself first. I say the object of these gamblers and speculators you speak of will not be served if the shareholders vote for your proposition, because if they do the whole scheme which they desired will fall through.

The Chairman was proceeding to put the motion and amendment to the meeting, when,

Mr. Cleveland asked if he had not a right of reply.

Mr. Moteeram Bhuggoobhoy—Surely if there is no legal objection.

The Chairman—Well I say if this resolution is not confirmed—

Mr. Cleveland—I would ask you to hear me.

The Chairman—Well, I am chairman of this meeting, and I say you have no right to speak.

Mr. Cleveland—If you like to conduct the meeting in that way I must bow to you, but I certainly object to your statements.

The Chairman—I am responsible for the statements, and I am only conducting the meeting in the way in which meetings usually are conducted.

The question was then put to the meeting, when three shareholders voted for Mr. Cleveland's amendment, and about six or seven against it. The original proposition was then put and carried without dissent.

Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund—I should like to put an amendment, that there should be 1,750 instead of 2,000 shares.

The Chairman replied that Mr. Tullockchund was now too late, as the motion was carried. If Mr. Tullockchund would take his advice he would allow the thing to remain as it was. He had advised the company in such a way, that from being a rotten concern it was now one of the best companies in Bombay, and the shareholders ought therefore to trust him, and also to trust the other members of the board of directors. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then separated having first passed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st, 12-50 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao ; Turkish line interrupted beyond Bussorah ; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 12th October, 9-20 A.M. ; via Russia, 18th October, 11-27 A.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 21st, 9-40 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light easterly, thermometer 75, barometer 29·99.

VINGORLA, 21st, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 85.

CANNANORE, 21st, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·960.

TUTICORIN, 21st, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·90.

MANGALORE, 21st, 10-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west by north-west, thermometer 81·25.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 4th, 5th, 6th, 15th and 18th October.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 13th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st October is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	9 47	0 2
" Calcutta	9 37	0 35
" Madras	5 55	0 30

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Hormu jee, from London.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.
For Manuel DeSouza, peasiouer, from Compta.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Framjee, from Tuticorin.
For Ammertheen, Bhendy Bazaar, from Bangalore.
For Cowsedass Chethurboojoodass, care of Baloojee Ferrees, from Madras.

LEGISLATIVE DIFFERENCES AT SINGAPORE.

THERE has been a serious division in the Singapore Legislative Council ; the Chief Justice, at the head of opposition, reminding one of the stand Sir Barnes Peacock took in the Bengal Legislative Council years ago. There are certain secret societies of Chinamen in Singapore and Penang which often cause great alarm by the rioting to which they give rise. The new Act gives the Governor the power of deporting the leaders of these, and all dangerous characters connected therewith. The Chief Justice protests against the law and the penal part of it having retrospective effect as unjust and unnatural. The Secretary of State will have to settle the quarrel.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE ALBERT ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—With reference to a para. which appears in the leading column of your issue of this day, noting the sum subscribed by the policy-holders in the "Albert" in Madras to assist the committee there in prosecuting their claims, and in reply to your enquiry how much the Calcutta committee has received, I beg to state, for your information, and that of the policy-holders generally, that the sum received to date by the Calcutta committee amounts to about Rs. 5,200 (five thousand two hundred rupees).

I may also state that this committee has, up to date, remitted to the gentlemen in England appointed to represent the policy-holders out here, the sum of £400 (four hundred pounds sterling) to meet expenses that will necessarily have to be incurred in efficiently protecting the interests entrusted to them.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) C. J. A. PRITCHARD,
Joint Hony. Secy. and Hony. Treasurer,
Albert Enquiry Commission.
4, Clive Street, Calcutta, 16th October, 1869.

POLYGAMY IN SALT LAKE CITY. DISSENSIONS.

UTAH is not exactly a happy valley, and opinion is not unanimous there even about the peculiar institution as will appear from the following account of the recent contest in Salt Lake City on the subject of polygamy. Joseph F. Smith, son of "Hyrum the Martyr," and cousin of his opponents, David and Alexander Smith, sought to prove in a public meeting that the original Joe Smith actually received a revelation establishing polygamy, and that both he and Hyrum his brother practised polygamy, secretly, and in the face of their positive denials contained in *The Times and Seasons*, a Mormon paper published at Nauvoo. The first witness introduced to the congregation by Joseph F. Smith was "Elder Howard Coray." His narrative was somewhat amusing, but it ended in leaving no impression. Joseph F. Smith manifested great nervousness and excitement throughout the meeting. He stated that he would present the affidavits of twelve women now living that they were the spiritual wives of Joseph Smith, and so continued to the time of his death ; that he had the evidence of hundreds of men who had been taught the doctrine by Joseph and Hyrum and that he knew to a certainty that his father Hyrum Smith had two other women while his mother was still alive. As an excuse for the published denials of his father and Joe Smith, he said : " I cannot help the position this places my father and Joseph in as to their denials. I only know these facts. But everybody knows the people then were not prepared for these things, and they had to be cautious. They were in the midst of their enemies, in a State where this doctrine would have sent them to the penitentiary. There were traitors on every hand ; the right-hand man of the prophet, one Marks, was a traitor of the blackest dye. When Joseph and Hyrum left Nauvoo, intending to come to the Rocky Mountains and pick out a refuge for the people, when the mob were after them, that man Marks and Emma Smith joined in writing them a letter urging them to come back. They came back, delivered themselves up, and were murdered. And the blame rests upon that woman, their mother, Emma Smith. And I say the blood of Joseph and Hyrum is upon the souls of marks and Emma Smith, and there it will remain until burned out by the fires of hell." During this recital the audience were gradually worked up to a high pitch of excitement, and their suppressed breathing and fixed gaze manifested to the observer the intensity of the excitement. Whenever the Brighamite leaders wish to carry a point or accomplish a purpose, they seek to arouse the passions of the people by a recital of horrowing details—false, it is true, but nevertheless fully calculated to effectually accomplish the purpose designed. So the details concerning the death of the "prophet" were artfully contrived to excite the passions of the people and overcome the cooler judgment. The denials of Joseph and Hyrum Smith referred to above were contained in a card published in *The Times and Seasons* in February 1844, denying that they had received any revelation authorising polygamy, and also in a published address of Hyrum to the elders starting on a mission, in April 1844, in which he denied the doctrine and forbade it being preached. About the same time Hyrum wrote a letter to the mission in La Piere County Michigan, denying that polygamy was a doctrine of the Church, and these denials were all published in the Church paper, and, of course, are not denied by the Brighamites.

On Sunday afternoon, August 22nd, David Smith preached against the errors which he says have been grafted on the doctrines Joseph Smith since his death. The congregation was larger than any heretofore assembled to hear the Smiths preach, and great interest was manifested by most of those present. Brigham Young, however, adopted the plan of calling upon twenty polygamists out of each ward to go and fill up the house, in order to exclude those who would probably become converts. The Brighamite leaders seem to be employing against the Josephite Mormons the same weapons of ridicule and scandal which they complain so bitterly have been used against themselves by the world at large. On Sunday evening Joseph F. Smith, the avowed champion of polygamy, again occupied the stand. He made no quotations from the Book of Mormon, that authority being against him ; nor from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, that being equally so ; but he quoted from the Bible. Many passages in the singular number referring to marriages were construed by him to mean the plural also. He said : " It has been said that I have proved my father a liar. I will show that he has not lied. There is a difference between telling a lie and not telling the truth. Webster says : 'Polygamy—a man having several wives, or a woman having several husbands.' It is the latter part my father meant to deny, and not the former ; therefore he did not lie." Unfortunately, however, for Joseph F. Smith's argument, the other part has been proved by a great many witnesses, some of whom, now leading men in the Brighamite Church, made affidavits to the fact, which were placed on file in the archives of the State of Illinois, and therefore could not be destroyed by them when they fell into the arms of Brigham Young. Meanwhile the war between Josephism and Brighamism continues, and it is thought by many "Brighamites as well as Gentiles that it will lead to important results. Notwithstanding the misrepresentations of one Mormon journal, and one only—the *Telegraph*—which would have the outside world believe in the very face of facts that the Smiths are creating no excitement, receiving no sympathy and support from any respectable members—Brigham fears them, or he would not denounce, and Joseph F. Smith would not argue against them. The Brighamites believe the time is at hand when the great split, long prophesied, will take place in this branch of the Mormon Church.

FROM Trouville we hear that the ex-Queen of Spain, who lately left that place, behaved in a very shabby manner. She set apart a sum of money to pay the bathing men who assisted her and her suite, and to pay also for the cabins in which she and they dressed and undressed. She and her following were more than one month in the town, and they bathed almost every day. What, think you, was the amount each bathing-man got? Less than £1 sterling. The principal bather only received £1-4, and yet he had the honour of taking Her Majesty herself into the briny wave. The men represent that the remuneration offered is shamefully insufficient for their services, especially as they had to neglect other "clients" in order to attend to Her Majesty, and her dependents, and to be ready for them at the moment required, and the chief bathing man remarks besides, that as Her Majesty is a bulky being, and very heavy, he had more fatigue with her than he had with any other lady. But their complaints have produced no redress—nay, the principal bather who took the lead in them has been dismissed. In vain those men have reason to pray that the fair Isabella will not again honour their town with her august presence.—*Paris Letter.*

MR. POWERS, the American sculptor, is said to have received a visit one day from a person who wished to know how much a year he made by "sculpting," and who, obtaining a satisfactory reply, explained that he had been in doubt whether to make his son a sculptor or a carpenter, adding that he had now determined to "learn him to sculp." But it is not necessary to go all the way to America in search of those who believe that "sculpting" is a mere mechanical pursuit within the reach of any one who likes to take the trouble of acquiring it. Of this we have sufficient proof in this following advertisement, which we copy word for word from the *Times* :—"To Sculptors, &c.—Wanted to apprentice a youth (indoors), who has just left school, to the above or some light manufacturing business, where he will have a comfortable home and a good opportunity of learning the business.—Apply by letter only, with full particulars, amount of premium, &c." A cadet from among those whom this advertisement may tempt will find it near the end of the third column of the third page of the *Times* of Wednesday last.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DR. CUMMING ON THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.—Dr. Cumming lectured in Aberdeen on, September 15, on the Œcumenical Council. He attributed its being called chiefly to recent changes affecting the Church of Rome in Italy, Spain, Austria, and other countries. Conflicting interpretations regarding the Pope's invitations led Dr. Cumming to write to the Pope some months ago, asking if he would be allowed to speak in the Council, which he was to attend. No answer came, and Archbishop Manning failed to answer same question. If Protestants were prevented from speaking, the Council would be denominational, not œcumenical. The Pope had the right to ask them back to the Church they left a century and a-half ago or give reasons why, which he would soon do. In one hour he would tell the Pope and Council what should do them good. The time was come when the Catholics were making desperate efforts in Ireland and in the Church of Over one thousand hooded friars, the Church of Rome during the last eighteen months, including the Marquis of Bute. Seventeen hundred Bishops and priest were working hard throughout England for the Pope. Much of Catholic ascendancy was due to numerous unprincipled differences among Protestants. He earnestly beseeched all, if they did not agree together, to agree to differ, and keep quiet. If his Church was not recognised by the Pope, he meant to attend the Council as an individual.

THE BYRONIZERS.

(*Spectator*, Sept. 25.)

WHILE waiting, as every reasonable person will wait, for more evidence than has as yet been published, on Mrs. Stowe's inaccurate accusation, and taking for what it is worth the altogether inconclusive reasoning of Lord Byron's admirers—(it is worth noting that none of those who were *formally* entrusted with either Lady or Lord Byron's view of the separation, unless Mrs. Stowe be an exception, have yet spoken, neither Lady Byron's trustees, nor Dr. Lushington, nor Lord Russell who took counsel, we believe, with Mr. Moore on the destruction of Lord Byron's diary),—it is rather interesting to note the kind of people who take Byron's side, and the sort of feeling, independently of evidence, which prompts them to take it.

That the British public is, on the whole, vehemently Byronite we have already admitted, and it is so of course independently of evidence. But the chief and characteristic organs of the British public have in this instance been—*not* the *Times*, which, after assuming the truth of Mrs. Stowe's narrative, was compelled, in dismay at the anger of the public, to hedge against its own evident opinion, but which still publishes in its large type very effective epistolary onslaughts on Byron—but the *Standard*, and Conservative papers in general, Martin Farquhar Tupper, William Howitt, Mr. Alfred Austin, and the celebrated General Butler. General Butler's elaborate cross-examination of Mrs. Stowe's evidence is, we take it, rather to be set down to dislike of the New England party of virtue than to any uncontrollable sympathy with Lord Byron ; though we dare say, among the rebels against Puritanism in the Puritan States, there are not a few who indulge a passion for the one modern Titan who has covered his rebellion with a cloud of glory. Mr. Howitt represents rather the British grude against Lady Byron than any special admiration for Lord Byron ;—a tendency very deeply rooted in the unjust and ignorant English tradition, and not quite without a sort of colour of reason given to it by the unfortunate errors of judgment which have imparted to Lady Byron's whole conduct in relation to her husband, full of marvellous patience and self-denial as on any hypothesis it undoubtedly was, an external appearance of pallid, frigid, and patronizing criticism, which has prejudiced the public far more than a grave expression of unutterable indignation, followed by absolute silence, probably her wisest line of conduct, could have done. There is something irritating even to observers, in the language of unimpassioned criticism when it proceeds from the close neighbourhood of such violent passions as Lord Byron's, and the tone of some of the published letters of Lady Byron, the one, for instance, criticizing "Childe Harold," and some of those in Moore's Life" which must have written under intense suppressed feeling but have the air rather of cold displeasure than of unutterable sense of wrong, had prepared the public to accept greedily Mr. Howitt's ungenerous account of his communications with her on totally different matters, much of the oddity of which could doubtless be explained away if we once had the complete facts. Mr. Tupper, however,—except in so far as he is a Brother-Poet, who aspires to have his name written (say) next to Byron's in letters of imperishable glory—represents the genuine British-Philistine state of mind about Byron, the state of mind that calls Byron's gigantic and insatiable lusts and sins "errors" as if they had been mere incidents of his career, that believes, no doubt, implicitly in Byron's humbug, in his moody grandeur, his pseudo-romance, his Lara-aspect, in short, and is indignant at any hypothesis or suggestion which exposes the utter hollowness of the sentiment poured forth under the splendid disguise of that wonderful and unrivalled wealth of words. Lord Byron with all his unequalled force, and all his wit and humour, and a power of mockery never yet approached in literature, was absolutely devoid of even second-rate powers of speculative thought, and was a sheer "philistine" in all matters of criticism, a blind worshipper of Pope and his school in poetry, unable to enter genuinely into any one original poet of his time, even Shelly, of whom personally he saw so much. His numerous letters, expressly written to be seen and discussed by a large circle, are utterly barren of intellectual interest beyond the high power of mystification which they undoubtedly exhibit, and the light they throw upon his own proud, mean, and malicious nature. And it is precisely this absolute commonplaceness about this wonderful man's intellect, this utter barrenness of mind, disguised in his poetry by a fire and an eloquence such as the world has never known, before or since, which will make him for ever the heroic poet of a common-place Briton. Englishmen will probably to the end of time call his audacious sins "errors," and deprecate any harsh judgment of a poet who could do what Mr. Tupper cannot,—make every one marvel at the trail of meteoric splendour with which a vulgar passion or a selfish and commonplace ambition comes sweeping on in his stately verse till it quite overawes the imaginations of men. Even the virtuous Mr. Tupper, with Britons in general, will pardon commonplace views to a young Lord who could write so grandly, and will insist on believing that he was his true self in his sublimest moods and only yielding to the overwhelming temptation of a passionate nature when he scoffed and sinned. Yet even these people cannot pardon anything unnatural in Byron, and they won't be able to repeat, "There is a pleasure in the pathless woods," and to recall the "Farewell" and "The Dream," and to shudder at the melodramatic dreads, and thrill with the soft sentiments, and feel their pulse bound to their empty aspirations of Byron's gorgeous strains, without feeling, what will be quite new to them, that if Mrs. Stowe's story is true, Byron was a wretch who had no *right* to give to their common-place but worthy feelings such magnificent voice as he did.

Whether Mr. Alfred Austin, who has reprinted,—from the *Standard*, we believe,—with additions his "Vindication of Lord Byron," * belongs to the same school of Byronizers as Mr. Tupper it is not very easy to say. As far as we can make out, he, too, is taken in by Lord Byron's hollow idealism, by his moods of false sentiment and gloomy passion ; at least, he praises rapturously the last two cantos of "Childe Harold," and does not indicate (what, however, his object in writing did not require him to indicate), any special admiration of Lord Byron's really great works, his poems of mockery, such as "The Vision of Judgment" and "Don Juan." But the leniency with which a writer who parades his ardent study of Byron's letters and of all the Byroniana, speaks of what we must call, quite independently of the truth or untruth of the charges, the Stowe story—the unutterably melodramatic, false, mean, and cruel character of Byron,—if we are to judge it, at least, by ordinary standards, and not make allowance for a fundamental taint of nature,—would suggest that Mr. Alfred Austin may possibly represent a different school of Byronizers. Whether he does or not—and very likely he really belongs to the Tupperian Byronizers—we are satisfied that there is a school that cherishes Byron for representing the practical rebellion against the morality which makes itself so strongly felt in English society, and yet representing this rebellion not from the heretical and speculative point of view, like Shelley, but from that of simple defiance. Byron in morals, as in everything else, really acquiesced absolutely in the conventional notions, but while acquiescing in them he defied them, and distinguished himself by a daring revolt against them. He was a rebel, in short, without a *cause*. He fought against God and social morality because he chose, not because he did not believe in God and social morality. He not only fought against them, but by the splendour and pungency of his mockery he gave an unquestionable grandeur to revolt for the sake of revolt, defiance and blasphemy for the sake of defiance and blasphemy. We are persuaded that there is a section of Byronizers who rather exult in the spectacle of a man, removed by station above the herd, setting so completely at defiance a law which has seemed to them rigid, oppressive, limiting to human nature. Not that they would like to be as Byron. It is not for every one to be independent of circumstances as he was. Perhaps even agreeing with him at bottom that these laws are divine laws, though so oppressive, such persons may have more compassion for their own souls than he had, and shudder at the very thought of following in his footsteps. Still, it is a relief to their imaginations that such a man has been, and that he has given a glow of real splendour to rebellion. When their own minds mutter rebellion they feel a thrill of sympathy with him. They feel the moral law chiefly as a stringent *limitation*, and all the insatiable side of their nature sympathizes with one who broke through it at every point. They feel for him as for a sort of Titan who broke a just, it may be, and necessary, but intolerable yoke. Yet they are revolted by the suggestion of any unnatural sin in Byron, because they have regarded him hitherto as precisely the representative of the natural, in all its caprices of genuine desire, against the supernatural,—as the representative of the naturalness of insatiable passions, but not as a conspirator against nature. The unnatural is even more removed from what they sympathize with, than the supernatural. The latter may be entitled to real awe. The former is as much opposed to the lawlessness which they half admire, as it is to law. Room for the insatiable, satisfaction for each want and instinct, as it rises, whether forbidden by divine law or not,—in a word, practical Antinomianism, has received a sort of crown in Byron's fame which excites a great deal of secret sympathy. It is possible, too, for the public to feel a sort of admiration for that very kind of thing in a peer,—a peer quite removed from their sphere both by romantic circumstances and poetic gifts,—which in one of themselves they would bitterly and even cruelly crush.

The strange thing is that any real student of Byron should fail to see the deliberate and malicious cruelty in him, which is as strictly unnatural as any sin now laid to his charge, and has a very close connection with that kind of moral evil. Cruelty as a mere incident, and a necessary incident, to selfishness, is one thing ; the cruelty which is deliberate and unnecessary, which is a pleasure in itself, is quite another. And that there was this in Byron any real student of his writings ought to be ashamed of himself not to see. It is, in fact, something very near akin to cruelty which is at the bottom of the unequalled mockery—the diabolic laughter of the mockery—in "Don Juan" and in "The Vision of Judgment." The delight with which Byron lays bare, in the former of these poems, the hollow idealism of the sentiment which had made the very fabric of his earlier pieces, is the first sign of sincerity in him as a poet, but it is the sincerity of cruelty. The hideous lampoons against those for whom, if we are to believe him in his melodramatic moods, he felt so much tenderness, breathe the very spirit of deliberate cruelty. And there is just the same thing abounding in the letters which have been published by Mr. Murray, since the publication of the Stowe narrative, and which no doubt exhibit, and the light they throw upon his own proud, mean, and malicious nature. And it is precisely this absolute commonplaceness about this wonderful man's intellect, this utter barrenness of mind, disguised in his poetry by a fire and an eloquence such as the world has never known, before or since, which will make him for ever the heroic poet of a common-place Briton. Englishmen will probably to the end of time call his audacious sins "errors," and deprecate any harsh judgment of a poet who could do what Mr. Tupper cannot,—make every one marvel at the trail of meteoric splendour with which a vulgar passion or a selfish and commonplace ambition comes sweeping on in his stately verse till it quite overawes the imaginations of men. Even the virtuous Mr. Tupper, with Britons in general, will pardon commonplace views to a young Lord who could write so grandly, and will insist on believing that he was his true self in his sublimest moods and only yielding to the overwhelming temptation of a passionate nature when he scoffed and sinned. Yet even these people cannot pardon anything unnatural in Byron, and they won't be able to repeat, "There is a pleasure in the pathless woods," and to recall the "Farewell" and "The Dream," and to shudder at the melodramatic dreads, and thrill with the soft sentiments, and feel their pulse bound to their empty aspirations of Byron's gorgeous strains, without feeling, what will be quite new to them, that if Mrs. Stowe's story is true, Byron was a wretch who had no *right* to give to their common-place but worthy feelings such magnificent voice as he did.

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THE PROGRESS OF HERESY.

(Scotsman.)

THE march of heresy among us is now becoming so rapid that in a short time, unless matters mend, it will be absolutely impossible to keep anything like pace with it. Very recently the *Times* startled us by the information that in Germany nearly every one is a heretic, and that an orthodox person is considered a curiosity. One would naturally regard this as a piece of information to be employed for warning, and not for imitation. The very opposite, however, seems to be the use to which it is actually put. Some people have remarked, that when a great murder or other crime occurs, and attracts a large share of public attention, it is almost invariably followed by a series of copy murders, or crimes resulting from evil imaginations and passions excited by the narrative of the original. Whether or not the history of late doings in Germany and Coupar-Angus have proved infectious might be hard to decide, but the fact undoubtedly is, that a very unusual restlessness as to certain points of faith and practice commonly considered settled and beyond question is at the present moment making itself manifest in unexpected quarters; and today we have to call attention to not less than three entirely new and distinct cases of heresy that have successively raised their heads within as many weeks, and, in two instances at least, give promise of not being laid without difficulty.

To begin with the most recent, readers interested in such matters must have been struck by the very novel development of opinion upon female preaching reported the other day from the Free Presbytery of Orkney. Most people if required to answer the question "What is a clergyman?" would probably begin by saying "In the first place he is a man." But this definition Messrs. White and Armour, the Free Church ministers of Harray and Sanday, propose to enlarge by quietly adding "or a woman." Acting on this extended definition it seems that they engaged a Miss Smiley, a fluent American Quakeress, to conduct public worship in their churches, and that she did so on several occasions with great acceptance to the islanders. Lady clergymen are not uncommon in the United States, but we need hardly be surprised that an Orcadian Presbytery should have been a little staggered when so advanced a Yankee notion was all at once put into vigorous operation among them, and that they should have taken the abettors of the seeming heresy to task on the very earliest opportunity. And yet when the matter is closely examined, it is curious to find how much Messrs. White and Armour have to say in defence of their views. One would naturally suppose, as the Free Presbytery of Orkney seem to have done, that as a matter of course preaching by a female was at all events contrary to the Standards of the Free Church. But, on inquiry, it turns out that disqualification by sex is not once alluded to in those Standards. The popular feeling against the female pastorate finds its strongest support in the orthodox Greek Church, and its next strongest in the Church of Rome; and, instead of having a formal existence in the canons of Ecclesiastical communities, appears to be simply a tradition from mediæval times, which cannot form a great recommendation in the eyes of orthodox Puritanism. It is said, indeed, by the Presbytery that it is contrary to the practice of the Free Church; but that may simply be owing to the accident that no ladies have hitherto offered themselves for the ministry, and if the practice be otherwise legitimate, it is no reason against its beginning now that it has not begun until now. It may be imagined, however, that as no Quaker lady has yet, it may be feared, been sufficiently accomplished for such a lady to dispense the ordinance of preaching. Certainly in the early days of Presbyterianism this would have been considered sound doctrine. The Puritans seem to have looked upon public preaching as an ordinance co-ordinate with the Sacraments, to be administered only by lawful officebearers. Accordingly, it is expressly enjoined in the Larger Catechism, which is one of the Standards of the Free Church, that "all are not to be permitted to read the word publicly to the congregation," and that "to read the word is to be preached only by such as are sufficiently gifted, and also duly approved and called to that office." And nothing scandalised our old Edinburgh Presbyterians more than when Cromwell's dragoons climbed into the High Church pulpit and insisted on holding forth, upon the bare authority of the Spirit or his Spirit, true blue revolted at preaching without regular orders. It appears, however, from the statement of Messrs. White and Armour, that all this has been changed within recent years by the presentation to the General Assembly and acceptance by it of a report or recommendation by Dr. Candlish, in terms of which the larger Catechism principle has been set aside and any clergyman may authorise any member of the laity to exercise the function of preaching provided he is satisfied of his piety, ability, and orthodoxy. On the strength of this, Messrs. White and Armour argue that there is no reason why a lady should not be as pious, able, and orthodox as a gentleman, and that, if so, she is quite eligible for preaching according to the new regulations of Assembly. To this the Presbytery have two objections, one directed against the Rev. Miss Smiley's orthodoxy, and the other against her sex. As a Quakeress it is said she cannot be orthodox, inasmuch as she does not hold "the imputed guilt of Adam's sin," a doctrine which means that a non-elect infant dying is justly consigned to eternal misery on account of the founder of his race having eaten forbidden fruit many thousand years ago. Messrs. White and Armour, however, hold by that distinction between "fundamentals" and "non-essential" about which we have heard so much lately, reply that although Miss Smiley may not hold the doctrine in question, she is still orthodox enough for them, and that if they are pleased, no more is required by the Assembly's regulations. Beaten back at all these points, the Presbytery retreat into what seems their citadel argument, and maintain that whether or not the Free Church Assembly may give Presbyterian Governments, to inquire into and to report on the alleged abuses of the capitulations in Egypt is at length to meet. Sir Philip Francis, the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court, is to be the British delegate, and the French Government will, we learn, be represented by the Under-Secretary of the Paris Foreign-office. Though the Austrian, Prussian, Russian, and Italian Governments are also expected to join in the investigation, the names of their respective delegates have not been mentioned. The Commission is to meet in Alexandria or Cairo on October 15, and its functions will be limited strictly to inquiring into the alleged abuses of consular jurisdiction, and to reporting thereupon to the Governments, simply with a view to furnishing the latter with data for judging whether any modifications of the existing practice are, or are not, expedient. During the absence of Sir P. Francis, which will probably be for some months, Mr. Cookson will be acting Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr Vice-Consul Guercinie acting Consul-General.—*Levant Herald*, Sept. 13.

KISSING THE BABY.—It was once the lot of the writer to dwell in the white tents of Camp Harrison, in Georgia—in that lower portion of the State where families are always far between, and much more so in war-times. For long weeks we had not seen a woman or a child. At last, the railroad through the camp was repaired, and in the first train there was a lady with a wide-awake, kicking baby. Some hundreds of rough soldiers were around the cars, and Captain Sixth, of the Fifty-Seventh Infantry, was the biggest and roughest among them, if we judge of the tree by its bark. The lady, with the baby in her arms was looking from a window, and he took off his hat and said, "Madam, I will give you five dollars if you will let me kiss that baby." She took at him and declared to a friend that there was nothing bad in it, and saying with a pleased laugh, "I do not charge anything for kissing my baby," it was handed over. The little one was not afraid and the bushy whiskers, in sight of an ell long, were just the playhouse it had been looking for. More than one kiss did the captain get from the little red lips, and there was energy in the hug of the little arms. Then other voices said, "Pass him over here, Cap," and before the train was ready to move, he had a hundred men had kissed the baby. It was on its best behaviour, and kicked and crowed, and tugged at whiskers, as only a happy baby can. It was an event of the campaign; and one giant of a mountaineer, as he strode past us with it, looked like a mammoth, but with tear-dimmed eyes and quivering lips, said, "By George, it makes me feel and act like a fool; but I've got one just like it at home."—*Appleton's Journal.*

A RAILWAY ROUTE TO INDIA.*

(The Times.)

SOME 15 years ago *An Anglo-Saxon Prophecy* was published for the edification of the world. The prophet was an eminent English engineer, and the subject of his prediction was the route between England and the East. The future was presented to us pictorially, or, at least, in a series of half a dozen maps, dated successively 1830, 1840, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, and comprising the territories between the British Isles and Hindostan. The first two of these maps illustrated the past, the next the present, the last the three future. If the reader will open a chart of the world on Mercator's projection he will see that a line may be drawn in a straight direction from Ostend to Bombay across one tract of land after another. He will see also, on a little further examination, that there are three water-ways between these two points—one representing the long circuit of the African continent: a second passing by the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and a third, involving rather more land travelling by the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. Now, in the routes taken of late days by the commerce between England and the East, the successive improvements have consisted in the substitution of land for water—in other words, of railways for ships. For example, in 1830 the outward-bound Indiaman simply left a Channel port, sailed all round the Cape, and then up the Indian Ocean to Bombay or Calcutta as the case might be. The time consumed in the voyage was about 100 days. In 1840 came those improvements which gave the new passage the distinctive name of the "overland" route, though the land journey as yet bore but a small proportion to the sea voyage. The steamer again left a Channel port, but turned eastwards through the Straits of Gibraltar to Alexandria, from which place a land journey across the Desert to Suez brought the passenger to the shores of the Red Sea, where the sea voyage was again resumed. The time was thus reduced to 56 days. Meanwhile the European continent had been so far traversed by railways that first Marseilles and then Trieste might be reached, and both of these ports engaged with, since the traveller proceeded in nearly a direct line from Ostend to Alexandria, and thence onwards as before. This brought the time to 39 days, as it stood when the prophecy was uttered. The future was then prefigured by three maps to represent the periods of 1855, 1860, and 1865. In 1855 a railway along the Euphrates Valley was to open a communication by land with the head of the Persian Gulf, thus saving the circuit of the Arabian Peninsula; besides which a railway across India was to connect Calcutta with Bombay. By this the time was to be reduced to 19 days. In 1860 our prophet carried the European line straight across the Continent to Constantinople, and then again round the seaboard of Asia Minor to join the Euphrates Valley line. This would dispense with all the sea passage, except between Bussorah and Bombay, and bring the time down to 12 days. In 1865 the Persian Gulf route was to be itself superseded by a railway along the southern shores of Persia and Beloochistan to Hyderabad, in Scinde, where the Indian lines, then to be complete, would meet it. Thus the whole journey became a railway journey from beginning to end, and would be easily performed in ten days, or, without stoppages, in a week.

We have now only to look at Professor Chenery's opportune pamphlet to see how these sanguine, though natural, prophecies have remained without fulfilment. Not only has 1865 passed away, but 1870 is close upon us, and yet we have not reached the stage marked out for 1855. There is no Euphrates Valley railway, no railway in Asia Minor, no railway in Beloochistan, no railway even from Constantinople to Belgrade. Except for the Indian lines, we stand substantially where we stood in 1850; and, even in India, the line from Bombay to Calcutta is not entirely complete. Professor Chenery, therefore, does well to offer his practical suggestions for carrying out Sir Macdonald Stephenson's unfulfilled designs. He draws encouragement from the already accomplished facts which his precursor could hardly dream of. The great Atlantic and Pacific Railway, now actually opened, might well have appeared in 1855 a far more chimerical enterprise than the chain of lines from Constantinople to Kurrachee. In those days, too, it might have naturally been doubted what the Ottoman Government might say to such projects, whereas, as Professor Chenery now explains, the Porte is anxious to see railway communication introduced into its dominions, and is of this moment intent on connecting the capital with the European system of lines. Nor do our advantages end here. From the pioneering of the United States we have learnt not only how to construct cheap railways, but how to endure railway travelling. A seven days' journey would be intolerable on the English system of locomotion; it would be no trial at all in carriages equivalent to moving hotels. As to distances, the questions, no doubt, are of considerable length, from Ostend to Calais to the Bosphorus, 1,500 more from the Bosphorus to Bussorah, and then the run from Bussorah to the Indian terminus. But the Americans have 40,000 miles of railway open; and Sir John Lawrence reckons that 30,000 will sooner or later be wanted for India alone, so that we need not think much of the work required to bring, as Professor Chenery expresses it, the 280 millions of Europe into communication with the 500 millions of Asia. We have, in fact, already learnt how to make railways both cheaply and expeditiously; we have learnt how to adapt the arrangement of the carriages to long journeys; we are keenly alive to the value of rapid communication with India, and we know that some, and can believe that others, of the Powers whose territories are to be traversed by the proposed line will cordially cooperate in the work. The Turkish Government desires nothing more than to see the necessary lines intersecting its territories, and, though nobody can exactly answer for the Shah of Persia and Beloochistan, we do, at least, know from experience that such populations as we should meet with in those parts are well acquainted practically with their own interest, and rarely unwilling to strike a profitable bargain. In all probability we could easily make it worth the while of both chiefs and people to furnish the police of the line for us, though we could hardly expect to encounter foes so troublesome as the Red Indians have proved to the Americans.

Such is the prospect placed by Professor Chenery before us, and nobody can pretend to doubt either the importance or the value of a line which will have "all Europe at one end and all Asia at the other." But what is to be the cost, and how is the money to be found? We are told that the Turkish Government would actually make the line itself as far as the Persian Gulf if it could but command the means, and that it would cheerfully and liberally enter into engagements for the purpose with richer and more powerful States. Would it, then, be unreasonable or impolitic for the British and Indian Governments, in conjunction, perhaps, with others, to find the necessary capital on security given by the Porte for current interest and ultimate re-payment? That is the practical question to which the pamphlet brings us. If any of its "suggestions" should appear extravagant, let it be remembered that the whole project was deemed not only feasible, but probable, in a professional estimate, nearly 20 years ago. If the notion of a railway 5,000 miles long should seem a little wild, let the reader remind himself that its object is nothing less than to bring Calcutta as near to London as Edinburgh was a century ago.

* *Suggestions for a Railway Route to India.* By Thomas Chenery, M. A., Ch. Ch., Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, and of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law. London: Robert Hardwick, 192, Piccadilly. 1869.

THE following extract from a Paris newspaper shows that public singers can resent indignities. Madame B——— was to give a fashionable *soiree*; and to charm the ears of her guests, she proposed to the brothers Lionnet (both singers) to be present. The price was fixed at 10 fr.—"You will dine with us," added Madame B.—with a most gracious smile; "but as the dinner which I offer is worth at least 10fr, that is, 20fr. for you, I will owe you only 8fr. Pythagoras himself could not have calculated better." The two brothers accepted the invitation, and went next day at the hour specified. They seated themselves gravely at table, and partook of everything, with an appetite which Gargantua would have envied, never once saying a word. At dessert, both rose simultaneously; each one put a piece of 10fr. on his plate, and bowing respectfully went out to the great astonishment of all present. Of course Madame B——— was furious, but that did not bring back her singers.

A GERMAN weekly paper contains the following eccentric announcement of a death by a bereaved husband:—"To-day red, to-morrow dead," so it was with my wife, who only eight days ago was jumping over tables and chairs, yesterday all that was mortal of her was interred. She was during her marriage a lively woman, with whom one had to mind one's P's and Q's; therefore my sorrow may be imagined. So young, so festive, and already buried! What is human life, said I repeatedly to myself all these days and again yesterday in the churchyard, when I paid the sexton, who will keep the grave in order. I shall certainly never find so cheerful a wife again, therefore my sorrow is just. I wish Heaven may keep every one from so sad a fate, and I thank for the floral decorations, as also the choirmaster for the funeral chant which went through and through me, but was very well performed.

HARVEY'S SEA TORPEDO.

DURING the past week experiments have been carriep on off Spithead by the Russian frigate Askold, Captain Kuznakoff, with Commander Harvey's sea torpedo. First dummy torpedoes were towed by the frigate in various ways, to satisfy the captain and officers of the certainty of the divergence of the machines, upon which point the most perfect satisfaction was given. After this a smack was provided for attack by a live torpedo, containing 60lb. of Horsley's original powder. This was towed under full steam—say about eight knots an hour—but the frigate passing too close to the smack the rope caught over the quarter, and the torpedo, weighing 2 cwt., was whipped into the air; the levers catching in the smacks rigging were wrenched off, fortunately having fouled the reverse way of their action. The torpedo was thus disabled; but the frigate made a second attempt for practice in handling, fouling this time against the smack, and carrying away her main brace, from again running in too close. On a third trial the frigate got the torpedo fairly to pass under the bottom of the smack, in such a way that explosion would have resulted had the machine been in order. These events confirm thoroughly the opinions expressed in these columns in our former description of this destructive invention, namely, that it was one requiring skilful handling and thorough seamanship, and that the proper procedure was with vessels of small size and few hands, against costly and unwieldy ships of war with large and trained crews, in which case the sacrifice of life and property would be great and irreparable, with the least amount of risk in the attack. The Russian officers have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the results of these trials, and especially so with the principle of the torpedo. The safety key is deemed by them a most important adjunct. It is to be regretted that the practical inventor, who was on board, had not charge of the experiment with the loaded torpedo for the few minutes necessary for its execution. The lesson to be learnt from these trials is that it is preferable the tow-line should be carried low by small vessels of swift speed instead of being triced aloft to the yards of tall-masted ships, whose momentum is so very difficult and tardy to control.—*Standard*, Sept. 24.

SCOTCHMEN IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

AMONG the foreigners who have served with distinction in the Prussian army the Scotch take a high place, though they have not been so largely represented as the Huguenot nobles of France. General James Keith, who fell at Hochkirch, was the most celebrated of these all; and though Berlin contains two statues in his honour, the present King of Prussia has just presented a third to Peterhead, where he was born, at the Castle of Inverugie. The following are the names of the other Scotchmen who have risen to the rank of General in the Prussian army:—Henry Hallard Elliot became Major-General 1678, died 1681; John Grant first served in the Russian army, became Major-General in that of Prussia 1759, died 1764; Francis Edward Scott became Major-General and Commander of Spandau, 1796, died 1803; and Ernest Hamilton received his discharge as Major General 1808. The most remarkable family of Prussian Scots is perhaps that which sprang from Andrew, Baron of Gaudy and Craigmuie, who died as Major-General in the Electorate of Brandenburg 1865. His grandson, Andrew Erhard von Gaudy, fell as Colonel at Habelschwert 1745. Frederick William Ernes von Gaudy, the son of the latter, became Major-General in 1779 and died as Lieutenant-General 1795. His brother, Leopold Ogier von Gaudy, was directing minister and Vice-President of the General Directory. Frederick William Leopold von Gaudy was born in 1764. In the Rhine campaign he received the order of Merit, in 1806 he was made Preceptor of the Crown-Prince, in 1813 Military Governor of Silesia, in 1814 of Saxony, in 1815 he became Lieutenant-General, and in 1823 he died. One of his sons, Francis von Gaudy, became a celebrated poet, and another, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick von Gaudy, after having distinguished himself on various occasions, fell at Alt-Rognitz in 1866. This is a family of which Prussia has a right to be proud.—*Scotsman.*

ROBBING THE INDIANS.

THIS system of peculation even extends to the subordinates. Not very long ago I happened to be present at the signing of one of the endless, and endlessly-broken, "treaties of eternal peace and amity," made between the United States and one of the wildest tribes, which had for more than eight years been at continual warfare with the whites. The scene was a wild valley within the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, filled with the horses and wigwams of the assembled tribesmen. The commissioners, escorted by a body of dragoons, were there in solemn council, and one after another the native chiefs affixed their marks to a document, the contents of which were explained to them. Shortly afterwards I was riding through the encampments with an official of the Indian department, one of those wandering-eyed Yankees who have been not inaptly described as "for ever looking about for something to patent and make 250,000 dollars by." Suddenly his eyes lightened on a splendid mule, and close by an Indian sitting at the base of a tree smoking. "Whose is that mule?" he asked. "Mine," was the rather sulky reply. "Well, look you here," said the official; "you know very well that you stole that mule from the whites, and that by the treaty and stipulations which you have just signed you and your tribe have agreed to give up all property stolen from the whites, under pain of losing your share of the annuity next year. Now, I won't be so hard on you as that. See, I will give you an order on the trader for 20 dollars for the mule, and say nothing about it." The Indian's eyes absolutely flamed as the man spoke, but he saw that he was outwitted, and accordingly took the 20 dollars for a mule worth at least 250. I remarked to my friend as this was "rather smart practice." "Wal, yes," was the rejoinder, as with an air of self-satisfaction he cut a chew of tobacco, "it is *rayther*, colonel; but one has to be smart. I don't know how it is in your part of the country; but in our'n 'the longest pole knocks down the *persimmons*.' And tell ye what, it takes a tol'ble long pole to make a livin' in the Indian department. But I guess I ain't done so bad for the junjun. If that old cuss the superintendent he'd come along he would immediately, with a long lecture on the sinfulness of his ways, have taken that mule from the critter—confiscated it. Then, with a face as long as a fence-rail, he would hev marked down in the books, 'Bought one mule for the use of the department, 250 dollars.' Then, arter a while, he would hev sold it, and accounted for the loss by marking opposite the first transaction, 'Stolen by the Shoshones, in a raid on the Reservation, Augt. 14' which you will per-ceive makes a clear profit to the goodly old sinner of 500 dollars *cash*. Oh! I guess," he continued laughing, "I've done a philanthropic turn. Guess I've got religion, and 'll turn church member when I get to hum. Why, a hull team o' parsons, and a meetin'-house to let, ain't a patch on this child!" I have no doubt, however, that honest agents exist, but they are so exceptional that I must speak of the body generally.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE CHANGES IN INFANTRY DRILL.

THE *Morning Herald* (of Sept. 24) believes that the impending changes in infantry drill are anxiously awaited by all whom they most immediately concern—that is to say, the officers and men who will have to put them in practice—and it is to be hoped that there will be as little delay as possible in making them a part of the red book, for the practice of any part of drill which stands condemned is evidently waste of time. The introduction of a breech-loading rifle of course necessitates considerable alteration in the platoon exercise, and in this, as in other respects, the tendency of the change is towards simplicity. That the tendency is in the right direction is not likely to be denied by anybody but a mad martinet. The civilian mind usually considers the intricacies of drill as mere vanities designed for the mystification of the exoteric; while to the military mind engaged in mastering them they are objects of thorough detestation, involving as they do a continual strain upon the attention to very little practical purpose, and occasioning, as they also do, so many of those harsh "wiggings" of authority which, whether officers or men be concerned, are the hardest experiences of the profession. A military man must, indeed, be an adjutant at heart who will not admit that about one-half of the movements in the drill-book are thoroughly useless for practical purposes; and this opinion is generally held by commanding officers. We trust, therefore, that the promised changes will include a great many excisions, so that by leaving officers and men less to learn, the opportunity may be given for acquiring what is necessary in a thorough manner. For all essential purposes an efficient soldier may be made in a few months; but under the present system a considerably longer time is required; while in the case of officers, the mastery of the required details is the work of a lifetime, and a great deal of what they have learned is usually lost by the time they reach the higher grades of the service. As a natural consequence of the employment of such a weapon as the Snider rifle, the future drill of the infantry must be more than ever of a light character, and many complications will, as a consequence, be omitted. In the changes said to be now resolved on there are signs of those which we may expect for the future. Thus we have a modification of some of the conditions depending upon a battalion in column being right or left in front, and a provision for the two ranks in line acting as front and rear rank indifferently. An important alteration, too, is made in the position and duties of company officers. The captain, instead of taking his place on the pivot flank, will be posted in rear of his company, the lieutenant being in front to receive his orders and carry them into execution. The captain will thus see everything that his company is doing, and command it independently as the colonel commands the battalion. This is an important change, and decidedly for the better.

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On London at 6 months' sight on (City Bank) 1/11 5/8 d. per Re.
Do. 3 do. do. do. 1/11 7/16d. do.
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Do. Demand (on Head Office) ..... 1/11d. do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum at 6 months notice.....4 per cent.
Do. do. 9 do. .....5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .....6 "

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

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3 " " at Is. 11 7/16d. "
2 " " at Is. 11 3/8d. "
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The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

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12 months..... 6 per cent.
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4 do. 1/11 9/16 "
3 do. 1/11 1/2 "
2 do. 1/11 7/16 "
1 do. 1/11 3/8 "
On demand 1/11 5/16 "
On Scotland 1/11 5/16 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

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Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

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All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

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EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Indian Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00, 00
Reserve Fund..... $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James F. Thomson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Holland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Loosé, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months ..... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " ..... 5 do. do.
4 " ..... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a Gentleman.

A full size nearly new English-built brougham with circular glasses on front, suitable for a single as well as pair of horses by Shepherd, Birmingham.

A nearly new dog-cart with lamps by McNaught & Smith.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.

The properties of Gentleman.

A second-hand single-seat brougham.

Also,

2 new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co. in good order.

The properties of Gentlemen.

An English-built brougham with surrounding double venetians and circular glasses on front, price Rs. 900.

Ditto Mail phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, price Rs. 500.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding Up-country.

A first-rate English-built Malvern dog-cart, with fast-trotting English horse (known by the name of Exulsion, formerly belonging to Captain Ducat) and a set of nearly new brass mounted harness.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A set of new platted mounted carriage harness, by Peat.

Just Landed.

A ditto park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

3 first-rate miniature brougham by McNaught and Smith, Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.
A ditto ditto Mail phaeton by Kinross.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 8 to 100 & 225.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Hender son, Glasgow.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C. springs by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

Just Imagined.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with College patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

ESSENCE ZOROASTER, Dite Chaman.

The most excellent and unsurpassed PERFUME hitherto manufactured in the world, made only by D. F. Warden, and sold by Messrs. Thomson & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay, and by all other Chemists.

The SUNDAY PERFUME will be also out on MONDAY morning only two or three dozen. Price in 2 ounce stoppered bottles, Rs. 5.

D. F. WARDEN.

PAPER FOR SALE.

PRINTING:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

HAND-MADE:—Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

MACHINE-MADE:—Foolscap 9 to 18 lb., superfine cream laid 12 to 18 lb. Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 and 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.—Azure laid Fool-cap, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING:—Superior lilac 38 lb.

CARTRIDGE:—Cream shade rolled 25½ by 27½ in.

PACKING:—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. for Spinning Mills &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

TONGUED AND GROOVED.

Whitewood ½ by 6½ in., ⅞ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in., also Redwood ½ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

TONGUED, GROOVED AND BEADED.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½, each.....Rs. 2
Cartes de Visite " ..... " 1

Cash.

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, DENTIST, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to